

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1893.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Hawaiian Gazette Semi-Weekly.

From the date of January 2, 1894, the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE will be issued as a SEMI-WEEKLY, its days of publication being TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week. Each issue will contain eight pages of the same size as at present. Our subscribers will, therefore, be served each week with sixteen pages instead of twelve, as now. The subscription price will remain the same—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable always in advance, which is now the rule with all first class periodicals in every country.

While our subscription-list has been steadily increasing from year to year, we make this change solely in the interest of our patrons, and to keep up with the march of improvement, which demands a more frequent publication of passing events, in which our country readers are as much interested as our city readers.

Subscribers in foreign lands will also receive the benefit of this semi-weekly publication of the GAZETTE at the same rate as heretofore—Six Dollars per annum, postage paid.

This important change will furnish the best evidence that can be desired of the popularity and prosperity of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, which is the oldest weekly published in the English language in these islands, and now enters on its 29th year.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR READERS.

The Mutual Telephone Company, by the way, has not yet recognized the Government of Hawaii. It looks as though the concern were managed by "an old mossback."

Mr. Blount complains in his report that he was "surrounded by persons interested in misleading him." No doubt of that. He was surrounded by royalists. Mr. Blount omits, however, to mention that he was himself interested in being misled.

We reproduce this morning, from the Boston Advertiser, a letter by Jos. N. White, a prominent New England manufacturer, who spent some months in Hawaii just before the revolution. Mr. White has written some very plain words, which will help to nail a few more of the numerous falsehoods incorporated in Mr. Blount's report.

MORE PITHY VERSES.

The New York Sun does not contain all the patriotic poetry. There is some good stuff in the hymn books. This is good enough for Dr. Beckwith to give out in church next Sunday:

Oppression shall not always reign,
There comes a brighter day,
When freedom, burst from every chain,
Shall have triumphant sway.

Then right shall over might prevail,
And truth, full armed in mail,
The hosts of tyrant wrong assail,
And hold eternal sway.

What voice shall bid the progress stay,
Of truth's victorious car?
What arm arrest the growing day,
Or quench the solar star?

What soul shall dare, tho' stout and strong,
Restore the ancient wrong?
Oppression's guilty night prolong,
And freedom's morning bar?

The hour of triumph comes apace,
The fated, promised hour
When earth upon a ransom'd race
Her bounteous gifts shall shower.
Ring, Liberty, thy glorious bell,
On high thy banner swell;
Let trump on trump the triumph swell,
Of Heaven's redeeming power.

The "brighter day" referred to above dawned in Hawaii on the 17th of January last, and its light is still burning. There are a few individuals who are very willing to see the "ancient wrong" restored,

but they are not of the stout and strong kind of wrong doers, and have very little idea of risking what C. W. Ashford so fondly calls his "precious neck," in the application of any restorative to the monarchy.

TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY.

Some weeks ago the Government generously came to the rescue of a steamer which was lying on the reef at the entrance of Honolulu harbor. That steamer was threatened with destruction, and the Hawaiian Government, simply from a desire to promote the interests of the Canadian Pacific line, paid \$1500 to induce the Australia to hasten her trip to San Francisco in order to secure as speedily as possible the necessary machinery to lift the vessel from the reef. The enterprise was successful and the vessel was floated, just in time to save her from a kona which would probably have destroyed her.

The agents of this steamship line have now an opportunity to show their gratitude by returning the compliment. Curiously enough, the service which they might now render is exactly that which they have just received. They have a steamer in port; she is taking in coal and water for San Francisco; she is going to sail in any case within a few days. The Government wishes to forward dispatches. Would it not be a graceful thing to hasten the vessel's arrival in San Francisco by a few days?

We have not heard that the agents have as yet expressed any intention to accommodate the Government in this way, but they doubtless intend to do so. The esteem which the head of the firm has often expressed for the members of the Provisional Government must of course make him very thankful for the providence which has given him the opportunity to express in a substantial way his appreciation of past favors. Gratitude is above politics, and turn about is fair play.

THE REVELATIONS OF TROUSSEAU.

We offer our readers this morning an account of Blount's report, with a number of extracts from it which have never before been published. The report is very rich reading, as the public will readily believe after perusing these extracts. Dr. Trousseau evidently rushed into the breach for the monarchy with a zeal which would have done him great honor, had it been enlisted in a decent cause. His statement is extremely important because it completely clears up the vexed questions which have been agitated regarding the character of Mrs. Dominis. The friends of that lady will be pleased to learn that the doctor completely exonerates her from every injurious imputation. We trust that our friends of the Star will hasten to retract everything which they have said on this head, now that they are acquainted with the views of Dr. Trousseau. The voice of the family physician is always one of authority, and every one will admit that in questions like this Dr. Trousseau in particular is entitled to give testimony as an expert. It would be mere midwinter madness for the Star to stand out an instant longer in the face of such evidence. Down on your knees, gentlemen, and beg forgiveness.

The case just cited, however, does not begin to exhaust the generosity of the gallant French physician. While he is in the business he presents Governor Dominis with an "unimpeachable" character. Read this passage:

John Dominis' character was unimpeachable. John was, to use an euphemism, rather irregular as a husband—as many husbands in my experience are. He was fond of society, sometimes took more liquor than was good for him, and occasionally (although he never kept a regular mistress) had some love adventures.

In view of the above citation we can leave it to our readers to assess the precise value of a certificate of good moral character from Dr. Trousseau.

BLOUNT'S REPORT.

THE KIND OF "PROOF" HE ACCEPTED.

His Statements Published for the First Time—Testimony From Prominent Royalists.

Mr. Blount's report is a document about which very little is known in Honolulu, or, for that matter, anywhere else. A few days after the publication of Gresham's letter it became obvious to the Administration that it had fallen flat, and that it would be necessary to follow it up with something else. So the Secretary gave out what he considered the most effective extracts, to a few of the papers which had followed the Administration through thick and thin—particularly through this. The testimony of Wundenberg, which was chiefly relied upon, was speedily riddled by adverse criticism, and the Administration was forced to the reluctant conclusion that it would be necessary to send the whole document to the printers. What a mammoth undertaking this was only those know who have seen the full text of the report. It was issued in four installments, the first of which is the report proper, the second contains correspondence, with some documents, and the third affidavits, statements and interviews. A final part is devoted to miscellaneous matter, including correspondence of Minister Stevens with the Committee of Public Safety, the then Cabinet and the Provisional Cabinet. It is in this part of the report that what purports to be a copy of the ex-queen's constitution pops up, without warning, or any hint as to the source from which it was derived.

The report contains 559 closely-printed pages of legalcap size. It includes thirteen sworn affidavits from Messrs. Colburn, Peterson, Cornwell, Cummins and Seward, C. L. Hopkins, Kaulukou, E. C. Macfarlane, Paul Neumann, Sam Nowlin, P. Rooney, John Ross and Chas. L. Wilson. These gentlemen are all royalists, having means of support of varying degrees of visibility. The fact that Mr. Blount required affidavits from royalists only would seem to imply that he could not believe them except under oath—and perhaps not then.

Of statements and interviews the report presents a vast array, from Messrs. Alexander, Baldwin, Bishop (C. R.), S. E. Blaisdell, Bolte, W. P. Boyd, J. O. Carter, H. Center, Coffmann, Colburn, Cornwell, Damon, Lieut. Draper, Gulick, Hayseiden, Dr. Hyde, Iaukea, Judge Judd, the Hui Kalaialana, Kalua, Kanaho, Kaulukou, Mrs. Dominis, Loebenstein, C. J. Lyons, Macfarlane (E. C.), Mundon, Sam Parker, Hawaiian Patriotic League, Peterson, Rice, Rosa, Scott, Admiral Skerrett, Smith (W. O.), Soper, Spreckels, Swinburne, Trousseau, Waterhouse (H. C.), B. Wells, Widemann, Wilcox (R. W.), Wilson and Wundenberg.

These statements fall into three groups: 1. Historical, statistical or antiquarian informations. 2. Cross-examinations by Blount. 3. Statements and memorials as to the causes and events of the revolution, prepared voluntarily or by request. The matter furnished by annexationists comes generally under heads 1 and 2, that by royalists under 2 and 3. That is, Mr. Blount did not seek statements as to the revolution from annexationists, but only from royalists, and when he conversed with the former he apparently carefully avoided all topics on which he did not desire them to give information, and sought only to obtain admissions which he imagines might damage their cause. A careful examination of the whole report shows that it is a piece of unscrupulous, though not skillful special pleading from beginning to end.

The report, while extremely tiresome, contains a rich fund of falsehoods, extravagances, blunders, and malicious statements from all sorts and conditions of disappointed royalists. Besides the statement of Fred Wundenberg, the more salient parts of which have already been published, the most malicious effusions are from the pen of Dr. Trousseau, and C. T. Gulick. Appended will be found selections from the statement of the former, and also an extract from Mr. Blount's inter-

view with Sam Parker. These are published for the first time, having never before seen the light, either in this country or in the United States.

MY DEAR NORDHOFF: Now about my memorial to Mr. Blount. After inquiry yesterday, I find that I had no right to give it to you to read just now. Therefore you will please not mention to anyone that you have read it, except to Mr. Blount, as you would put me to serious trouble indeed. It has for the present, anyhow, to be considered as of a strictly confidential nature, and therefore you will please do so, and not use any part of it. When the time comes I will be glad to let you have it.

Very truly yours,

G. TROUSSEAU.

You found out yesterday that I had not deceived you about Spreckels. The interview is a big thing for our side.

The men who had been instructed to provide the necessary force for the taking of the Government building are Mr. P. Gardiner, an Englishman, and Mr. Harry Von Werthern, an American by birth, of German origin. They are willing to give you full information about their action, the assurance they had of the support of the United States forces, etc.

The opium bill was carried not only by the natives, but by a majority of the whole of the members.

Almost daily, to my personal knowledge, meetings were held at Mr. Stevens' house in which the possibilities of a peaceful revolution with the prospect of annexation were discussed. Prominent at these meetings were the Chief Justice, Mr. Dole, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Hartwell, Chas. Carter and others, also Capt. Wiltse.

The next morning a patient of mine, P. Gardiner by name, an Englishman, called. He was under treatment. He said: "I am in a hurry today" (the office being pretty full); "try not to keep me waiting." This was about 10 A.M. He added: "Today (January 17th) we depose the Queen. I have to be on hand any time after 12 o'clock. The call will be one tap of the bell. 'Tower Bell.' Knowing my man well as one of the unemployed, and knowing that his sympathies were the other way, I said: 'What do you get for that job?' 'One hundred dollars cash, \$2.50 a day and board afterwards, and the privilege of a billet of not less than \$100 a month.' 'Who made you the promise?' 'Thurston.' The man is still connected with the revolutionists, and is willing to make the statement to Mr. Blount himself.

Let the United States Government put things back where Mr. Stevens found them on January 17; restore the Queen; let her call the legislature together and state to them, by special message, that in presence of the necessity in which the United States are placed to secure the possession of the Hawaiian Islands, she herself is prepared to abdicate in favor of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and expects the representatives of the people to make no opposition to the measure, and at once ratify a treaty of cession as agreed upon between yourself and herself.

Being done in that manner, you will find little opposition, and all of us will assist in bringing the matter to a safe and peaceable solution.

The revolution was made by Messrs. Dole, Thurston, W. O. Smith, C. L. Carter, Judd, etc., all sons of missionaries, who owe the whole of their social and pecuniary position to the natives.

In their respective professions as lawyers, they never were able to make a living.

I have known the Queen intimately for over twenty years. When I arrived here she had not been married long, and her husband, John O. Dominis, an American, and an intimate friend of mine, was fondly beloved by her. John Dominis' character was unimpeachable—ask anyone who knew him—Mr. C. R. Bishop, Mr. W. F. Allen and others. I am now speaking from a physician's point of view. John was, to use an euphemism, rather irregular as a husband—as many husbands in my experience are. He was fond of society, sometimes took more liquor than was good for him, and occasionally (although he never kept a regular mistress) had some love adventures. In this small community they were reported to his wife, and I can vouch to how she suffered by it. She was exceedingly fond and jealous of him. But, like most faithful husbands, he would not for one moment shut his eyes on even any sign of unfaithfulness on the part of his wife as long as he was alive; anyone slandering his wife would have, I assure you, been severely punished. If there has been any failing in the Queen's faithfulness to her husband it never has been known; and as far as Wilson is concerned, it is on the part of Mr. Stevens an unmitigated lie.

Mr. PARKER: The restoration of the Queen under an American protectorate would be a more stable government than the old regime. There is a feeling that unless we are under some country like the United States it would be the same old revolutionary trouble coming up all the time.

So that I say I do not think it will ever be a stable government unless we are under a protectorate. If we are under a protectorate, I say let it be the United States. I do not say this because you are the American Commissioner.

Mr. BLOUNT: Your idea is that a majority of the people are for the Queen, but that if the Queen were reinstated she would not be able to maintain permanent order here without the sanction of her authority by a protectorate, say, of the United States?

Mr. PARKER: That is what I think. I have not talked with the Queen on the subject; that would be my advice to her. I would not accept the same position I had before the revolution unless there was a protectorate. If she said: "I want you to be in the same position you held before this revolution took place—Minister of Foreign Affairs," I would say "no; unless you have it under a protectorate." It is no use looking to England, Japan, France or Germany. All our benefits are derived from the United States.

Mr. BLOUNT: What is the feeling of your people on the question of their right of suffrage?

Mr. PARKER: The right of suffrage

means, of course, a great deal to the Hawaiian people. If they were admitted as the District of Columbia which has no vote, the natives would not like it. It would be an eyesore to them. They want suffrage.

Mr. BLOUNT: Is there any apprehension in their minds about the question of suffrage?

Mr. PARKER: Yes; they are very well posted on that.

Mr. BLOUNT: Is there any apprehension that the friends of the Provisional Government contemplate any deprivation of the right of suffrage?

Mr. PARKER: Yes; it was given out that the natives could not be trusted, and it was out in native papers just as quick as it was in other papers. There was a howl when they heard that; when young men, nursed by Hawaiian women, as they said, would ever live to work against the interests of Hawaiian people. I said to the people that we could not expect to be under a monarchical government all the time; a change is bound to come some day. Every day this thing becomes more apparent. The native race is decreasing every year.

WHAT THE MERCURY SAYS.

Hawaii may not be a State in the Union, but it is putting the Union in a great state.

What the country demands is protection in America and the annexation of Hawaii.

The Administration is angry because the Hawaiian queen was pulled down, but the people are angry because the American flag was pulled down.

Since Liliuokalani has been so effectually fired out it would be but a poor sort of diplomacy to put her back again just to buy her out.

Ex-Minister Stevens politely refers to Blount as a "neophyte in diplomacy," but blandly suggests that he is a past master in lying.

Kate Field adds to the gaiety of the season by remarking that she has nothing to say about Blount's report of his lone mission to Hawaii except that "There is an African proverb to the effect that whoever travels alone tells lies."

It is reported from New York that Liliuokalani has ordered in that city a number of gorgeous dresses for herself and the twenty maids of honor who formerly surrounded her throne. It would appear from this that the ex-queen either expects to be replaced in her palace or else intends to give a series of private theatricals.—San Jose Mercury.

Grover to Gresham.

Grover Cleveland is said to have addressed his secretary of state as follows the other day: Gresham, thou hast me much offended, I sought thee out among much fairer men, because I thought thou hadst the presence that comes from the possession of good sense. I fear me, old hounds, I have been much deceived in thee, Gresham. When thou hadst, because of thy sublime hatred of one B. Harrison, left the Republican party to its fate and hadst set up a small select party of thy own of which thou wast the sole and only proprietor and the lone and solitary tenant, and I looked around me and saw none in my own party to whom I dare trust: the ponderous portfolio of state, I yearned a yearning for thee. I was an orphan in my party. Thou wert an exile from mine, and from our mutual woes came mutual love and into thy hands I thrust the portfolio of state while Rome and the whole Democratic party did howl a fearful howl thereat. I bore it all for thee, Gresham, all for thee! What hast thou borne for me? And how hast thou rewarded me, Gresham? O, how hast thou fulfilled the trust I have put in thee, Walter? Even now the people of this Great Republic snarl at me; the people of the effects monarchies sneer at me; the people of the Pacific coast jeer at me; the people of the Oriental lands peer at me with wonder-stricken eyes. O, Gresham, there is not one so poor to do me reverence—no one—not even Liliuokalani. I am undone. Saddle me mine ass that I may ride away to oblivion, or better yet—bring hither my scape goat that I may let him take to the woods.—Tennessee Republican.

Public Christmas Concert.

The Hawaiian Band, under the leadership of Prof. Berger, will give a public moonlight concert at the Hawaiian Hotel this (Tuesday) evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March—"Festival".....Faust
2. Overture—"Mill on the Cliff".....Reissiger
3. Cavatina—"Siege of Harlem".....Donizetti
4. Selection—"Il Trovatore".....Verdi

PART II.

5. "A Musical Trip Through Europe".....Conradi
6. Cornet Polka—"Two Postillions".....Schmidt
7. Waltz—"Leinai Sounds".....Labitzky
8. Quadrille—"In Mask".....Strauss

"Hawaii Ponoi."

FELL INTO THE WATER.

The Purser of the Kilanea Hou Takes an Impromptu Bath.

Purser Smith of the Kilanea Hou, had a narrow escape while boarding his vessel at Paahau last week. When the small boat reached the side of the steamer, Smith, being in a hurry to get aboard, caught at a rope that was hanging over the side of the vessel. The rope was not made fast on deck, however, and he fell back into the water. He was fished out with no more damage than a wet suit of clothes.

FOUGHT ABOUT LILIUOKALANI.

A Woman Stabs Her Husband Because He Was Against the ex-Queen.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Animated discussion of the Hawaiian question led Mrs. Minnie Andrews, of No. 702 Prospect place, to stab her husband, Thomas F., with a knife this morning. He had her arrested, and explained to the committing magistrate that Mrs. Andrews had made the lunge at his arm because he said that ex-queen Liliuokalani should not be restored to her throne.

There is a division of sentiment among Americans as to whether we should annex Hawaii, but hardly any as to whether the corrupt Liliuokalani should be restored as queen.—Washington Star.

The Daily ADVERTISER is delivered by carriers for 50 cents a month. Ring up Telephone 88. Now is the time to subscribe.

"The Best in the World."

This is what W. D. Woodring, of Bordly, Ky., says of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He spoke from personal experience in the use of it, himself and family having just been cured of bad coughs and colds by it, and considers it the best in the world. For sale by

BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

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December 26, 1893.

The necessity for a large stock of holiday goods at this time is not as great as it would have been if the sugar magnates in the United States had not seen fit to bear the market. \$2.90 is a low price, and the producers will find little pleasure in the quotation, not as much we think, as they would derive from an inspection of the lamps we received by the Alameda.

The fashion for both piano and banquet lamps has gone back to the handsome black wrought iron patterns and assortment this year contains some of the handsomest we have ever seen. One of them with a handsome onyx top, is a marvel of beauty and would be an ornament in the home of anyone; it bears the imprint of the artist's hand in every curve of the metal. Banquet lamps of the same material are less showy than the brighter metals, but infinitely richer and have an advantage in not being susceptible to the action of the climate; they cannot tarnish.

A large assortment of small bits in silver, chaste in design and inexpensive in price, makes them particularly suitable as New Year presents. To enumerate them all, would require more advertising space than we have at our command. Suppose you come and look at them.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

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FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

The Planters' Monthly.

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Adieu 1893—Welcome 1894.
Preserving Tamarind.
Sugar and Labor in Fiji.
Canadian Sugar Trade.
Valuable Table for Sugar Boilers and Chemists.
Coffee Planting in Trinidad.
Hilo Plantations—Their Remarkable Prosperity in Recent Years.
Irrigation in Egypt.
Insect Pests on Coffee Trees.
Oleic Acid on the Cane Juice.
Best Seed Exhibits at the World's Fair.
The China Beet Crop for 1893.
United States Banana Importations.
Sisal the Hope of the Bahamas.

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